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# **EDITORIAL NOTES**

## JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor-in-Chief

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Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.

**Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership Fee, \$25.**

**VOL. V.**

**APRIL, 1912.**

**NO. I.**

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 23-24,  
1912. MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY URGED  
TO ATTEND.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society will be held in the State Capitol Building at Springfield, on Thursday and Friday, May 23-24, 1912. The Illinois State Medical Society will hold its annual meeting in Springfield, May 21-23, this being Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the same week and as many of the members of the Medical Association are also members of the Historical Society, this arrangement makes it possible for these members to attend both meetings.

The annual meeting of the Historical Society was as will be remembered, held in Chicago and Evanston last year, and those who were fortunate enough to attend the meeting will remember the generous hospitality of the Chicago Historical Society and the citizens of Evanston.

The program for this year's meeting will be of unusual interest. The annual address will be given by Prof. Wm. E. Dodd of the University of Chicago. The address will be on the subject of the Mexican War and sentiment in regard to it in the West. This is of course, not the exact title of the address, but is merely the subject upon which

Professor Dodd will speak. Among others who will speak are Prof. F. I. Herriott of Drake University, Des Moines, who will speak on Senator Douglas and the Germans in 1854; Prof. M. M. Quaife of Lewis Institute, Chicago, who will speak on the supposed old French Fort at Chicago; Prof. C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois, who will speak on the Genesis of the Whig Party in Illinois; Mrs. Minnie G. Cook of Milwaukee, who will speak on Virginia Currency in the Illinois; Prof. John P. Senning who will speak on the Know-Nothing Party in Illinois; Maj. W. R. Prickett who will address the Society on the life of Joseph Gillespie, a pioneer lawyer of Southern Illinois; M. L. Fuller, of the United States Weather Bureau, Peoria, whose address will be on some weather phenomena of Illinois in early days; Dr. C. B. Johnston of Champaign, who will tell of Early Educational Opportunities in Illinois in the middle of the nineteenth century; Capt. J. H. Burnham who will tell something of the part taken by the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry in the Great Civil War; Mr. Henry W. Lee of Chicago, who will speak on the Calumet Portage, and Mrs. K. T. Anderson, of Rock Island, will tell us something about the Legends of the Mississippi.

There will be other speakers who have not yet given the secretary the titles of their addresses and there will be the usual business meeting with reports of officers and committees.

The titles of addresses as given above are none of them exact titles, but give the subjects upon which the speakers will address the Society. The exact titles and a complete program will be sent members a short time previous to the annual meeting.

The officers of the Society and the members of the program committee urge the members of the Society to make special efforts to attend the annual meeting. It is true that the papers in full reach you in the transactions of the Society, but much is lost in failing to hear the addresses

and in making the acquaintance of the speakers and other members of the Society.

It certainly would be an immense assistance and an inspiration to the Secretary and other officers of the Society and to the program committee if a larger number of the members of the Society would attend the annual meetings. Let the members of the Society not only attend the meeting, but urge their neighbors and friends to do so.

#### PLANS FOR A NEW BUILDING FOR STATE HISTORICAL AND ALLIED INTERESTS.

The Forty-Seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, appropriated five thousand (\$5,000) dollars and created a commission for the purpose of having plans drawn, a site selected and in a general way to make to the next General Assembly, suggestions or recommendations in regard to a building to house the State Historical Library, the State Historical Society, the Natural History Museum, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and allied interests. The commission under the Act is made up of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, the President of the State Historical Society, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Department Commander of the State G. A. R. This commission has held a meeting and organized by making Governor Deneen, chairman, and Dean E. B. Greene, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, the secretary. The Commission appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Governor, Prof. F. G. Blair, superintendent of Public Instruction, and E. B. Greene. This sub-committee was authorized to employ Mr. W. G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association who is an expert archivist to visit Springfield and examine the State archives as they are at present and make recommendations for the care of the archives in a new building and also to estimate the space required by each department, institution and board

in a hall of archives if such department should be made a part of the contemplated new building. Mr. Leland has spent much time in Europe and has examined the public record and archive departments in England and on the continent. He has also visited the more important American archive depositories.

Mr. Leland accordingly came to Springfield and made a most thorough and exhaustive search and examination of the State records. He spent several weeks in this labor and will make a full report to the Commission.

Mr. Leland's visit was a most helpful one to the officials and employes of the Historical Library. He advised and encouraged them in the care of manuscripts, rare books, and maps and in many ways made his visit a pleasure and profit to the Library and the Historical Society.

Upon the completion of his work at Springfield, Mr. Leland visited Chicago and held a conference with the State Architect.

The Commission will hold several other meetings during the coming summer and will by the meeting of the next General Assembly, have a report ready making recommendations to the Legislature in regard to the proposed building.

It is hoped by the Commission and the Members of the Historical Society that Illinois will be able on the one hundredth anniversary of its admission as a State in 1918, to dedicate a beautiful and stately Historical and Educational building, one which will be appropriate for the purposes for which it is to be designed and commensurate with the greatness of the State of Illinois.

The full text of the Act creating the Commission is hereby given.

# INVESTIGATIONS EDUCATIONAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Preamble.

1. Commission created.

2. Plans and specifications.

Report to next General Assembly.

3. Appropriates \$5,000—how drawn.

(Senate Bill No. 465. Approved May 26, 1911.)

AN ACT to provide for the procuring of plans and specifications for a State education building, to investigate and report on a suitable site for its location and for the appointment of commissioners, and to make an appropriation to defray the expense of the same.

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has a large and valuable collection of specimens, useful and necessary, in the scientific work being done by the citizens of this and other states and by our educational institutions; and,

WHEREAS, The State Historical Society represents the historical interests of the State, and has for its purpose the promotion and diffusion of historical knowledge and has a valuable collection relating to Illinois history; and,

WHEREAS, The State Historical Library constitutes the most important source of historical documents and is the repository for historical books of great value; and

WHEREAS, The Memorial Hall for war relics contains flags, armor and relics of great historical interest; and,

WHEREAS, These collections are very necessary and useful in the study of Illinois history and constantly in danger of destruction by fire and are practically inaccessible where now stored; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of Public Instruction is at present inadequately housed and cared for; and,

WHEREAS, All these departments are closely related, and could, when placed side by side, contribute much to the advancement of science, literature, history, patriotism and education in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly; that a

commission consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Library, President of the State Historical Society, Auditor of Public Accounts and the Department Commander of the State G. A. R., is hereby constituted with full power to procure plans and specifications for a suitable State building to be erected by the State where all the property pertaining to the history, science, literature, education and patriotism now housed in different departments of the State buildings may be placed.

2. Said commission shall procure plans and specifications for a building, and shall take steps to procure a proper site for said building and the cost of the same, and report the facts to the General Assembly of Illinois at the next ensuing general session.

3. In order to enable the commission to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant, or warrants, for all or any part of the amount appropriated upon vouchers signed by the Governor.

Approved May 26, 1911.



### OUR FIFTH VOLUME.

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We regret that many applications for copies of the January *Journal* (No. 4 of Vol. 4) could not be supplied, as the usual extra copies of the edition were entirely exhausted by the demands of new members of the State Historical Society. It must be borne in mind that this quarterly is published, at great expense, for gratuitous distribution only to members of the Society and the libraries and institutions with which we exchange. Each member of the Society is entitled to a copy of the *Journal*, and also to a copy of all other publications of the State Historical Society and State Historical Library, free of postage or express charges. And as the annual membership fee of the Society is but one dollar, there is obvious inducement for those desiring these publications to become members of the Society.

The fifth volume of the *Journal* commences auspiciously with this number, bidding fair to well maintain the increasing interest in Illinois history inspired by the preceding volumes. The enlarging demands for it by the reading public all over the country; the many ably-written contributions offered to its pages, and the very favorable comments, from all quarters, upon its contents and its efforts, are gratifying evidence of its estimated value and usefulness, as also of that of the State Historical Society it represents. Volume IV, concluded by the recently issued January number, with its improved arrangement of reading matter and ample reference index, is a creditable and substantial addition to the historical literature of our State. The work thus far, and as we will endeavor to continue it, will constitute a record of Illinois history but little, if at all, inferior in importance to the "collections" published by the State Historical Library.

However, it is not the purpose of the *Journal* to repro-

duce Illinois history in the sense of exhaustive narrations of events in the order in which they happened, with discussions of their causes and effects synthetically considered; but to preserve the details and minutiae of various phases of that history—the minor occurrences, physical phenomena, incidents, and changes, influencing the conditions and progress of individuals and communities—which could not well be included in the published standard histories of the State. As far as practicable, attention will be given in these pages to the detection and correction of errors that have, here and there, crept into our best local histories. The careless statement of traditions or random assumptions of probability, as facts, copied as such by subsequent writers without thought of their verification by investigation, become perpetuated as *history*, and prove to be an element of vitiation difficult to rectify or eradicate.

Some of this material now presented to the public by the *Journal* may seem trivial and insignificant, but there is little doubt that it will prove in the aggregate, to the future historical writer and student, a mine of valuable and reliable information.

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### LAST HONORS TO MAINE VICTIMS.

On March 23, 1912, the American nation wrote the final chapter of the tragedy of the old battleship Maine, and paid its tribute to the heroes who were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism fourteen years ago. With a wealth of sentiment, the bones of sixty-seven unidentified dead resurrected from the harbor of Havana, were consigned by a reverent republic to the sacred soil of Arlington national cemetery to be mingled with the dust of the country's hallowed dead.

President Taft and his cabinet, both houses of congress and all the other officials of the government set aside the day and did homage to the dead.

Before the services at the graves, a solemn service was

held on the south front of the state, war and navy buildings. This was attended by the president and vice president and other officials and members of congress.

One by one the army gun caissons bearing the bones of the dead, in thirty-four caskets, rolled up to the plot in the cemetery and the president and every one in his party and the great crowd uncovered. From across the open chasms of upturned earth came the dirges from the marine band. A field of flowers upon the new turned sod told of the reverence in which the dead were held. Thousands who thronged the streets of the national capital when the funeral cortege made its solemn way through the streets, uncovered their heads when the coffins came and so remained until the procession had passed.

An enormous throng had gathered at the south front of the state, war and navy building when the procession reached there. The coffins had been removed from the scout cruiser Birmingham at the navy yard at noon amid much ceremony. Through crowd-lined streets they were escorted to the scene of the first ceremonial. Hushed silence paid its tribute throughout the progress of two miles.

President Taft occupied a chair in the center of the esplanade. On his right the Cuban minister sat throughout the services, an interested auditor, on his left was Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who was captain of the Maine, and Rear Admiral Wainwright, who was executive officer of the ill-fated ship. Both bowed their heads when Father Chidwick, chaplain of the old Maine, recounted the scenes that attended the destruction of the vessel. Chaplain Chidwick spoke from a full heart. His eyes were wet when he began.

"For the aid of a new people and the advancement and glory of our own country," he said, "these heroes gave up their lives—this sacrifice that we see before us was made. To-day we thank God we sent forth our soldiers, not with vengeance in their hearts, but with the feeling of humanity and justice, to right the wrong.

"We have placed no responsibility for the tragedy, and thank God for that. We wish everything good for the nation with which we now are at peace, and whose prosperity we desire. Nevertheless, the ship was an altar, and the men who perished, a sacrifice."

A sharp patter of hail fell when President Taft, bare-headed, walked to the front of the platform. He did not try to shield himself from the storm and waved aside the proffer of an umbrella. The great crowd of citizens, hedged in by the military, heard him in respectful silence.

When the president had concluded, Right Rev. W. F. Anderson pronounced the benediction, the artillerymen on their horses saluting. The crowd was uncovered. This ended the exercises in the city.

The long line of cavalry, artillery, infantry, seamen and marines marched the six miles from Washington to the Virginia burying ground to the strains of dirges and slow-timed funeral marches. Along the way, a silence more impressive than cheers, greeted them.

One by one the coffins were lifted by reverent hands from the gun carriages and borne to the open graves, on a rain-swept hill overlooking the Potomac river. In the center of the waiting graves stood the old anchor of the Maine. Its iron shank bore a plate inscribed:

"U. S. S. Maine, blown up Feb. 15, 1898. Here lie the remains of 163 men of the Maine's crew, brought from Havana, Cuba, and re-interred at Arlington, Dec. 20, 1899.

The bones of the unidentified heroes to-day were consigned to earth with those whose names were known.

As each casket was lowered into the earth, one of the "jackies" who bore it remained at the head of the grave with the star spangled union jack in his hands, its trailing end covering the coffin beneath. As grave after grave received its dead, the squadron of silent sentinels increased.

Eventually the entire plot was studded with sailors standing bareheaded in the rain.

When the last casket had been lowered and the flowers, almost knee deep beside the graves, had been arranged,

Chaplain Bayard read the Episcopal service for the dead.

He was followed by Maurice Simmons, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, who paid a high tribute to the loyalty and sacrifice of the dead. Three members of the order came forward and took up their places beside the open graves. The first cast upon the coffin a sprig of evergreen, emblematic of the undying love a country owes its defenders and the affection comrades feel for their memory.

The second veteran placed upon the casket a white rose, which he declared was indicative of the life hereafter of those who died in defense of the flag. The third placed a small United States flag beside the other symbols.

The bands played a dirge, a squad of soldiers fired a salute, and a navy buglar sounded the melancholy melody of "taps." Then followed a national salute from the guns of the fort, and the ceremonies were ended.

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### FREAKS OF NATURE.

History now and then repeats itself in respect to long cold winters, as that through which we have recently passed. Several such winters are remembered in the annals of our State, and some far more rigorous than it was. In the winter of 1842-3, snow fell to the depth of two feet or more, and remained on the ground for many weeks, with the temperature ranging from 10 to 38 degrees below zero. For duration and continued cold it exceeded the famous "winter of the deep snow," that of 1830-31. On the other hand, many strangely mild winters have been experienced in this latitude—that of 1889-90, as an instance, when, in January, snakes emerged from their hibernation, insects flitted about in the sunshine and farmers plowed up their old meadows.

But the most notable natural phenomena are the sporadic freaks very seldom, if ever, repeated. Of this class was the singular "dark day," during the Revolutionary war. The sky was clear and the sun was not eclipsed by inter-

position of the moon; but the total obscuration of light—throughout the United States—commencing in the morning of May 19th, 1780—continued until the next morning. The sun shining brightly early in the day, seemed to set prematurely. The birds ceased their songs and disappeared in the woods; the barn-yard fowls flew up to their roosts; candles were lighted in the houses and all out-door work was suspended. The true cause of that mysterious darkness has never been satisfactorily explained. In this class of capricious processes of nature may be mentioned the “hurricanes” that in pioneer times swept with terrific force over the country—particularly in the southern portion of this State, leaving their course marked by streaks of prostrated trees, through the timbered regions, as if purposely cleared for railroad tracks. They are now, as “cyclones” or “tornadoes,” well understood, but none the less dreadful or dreaded. The earthquake of 1811–12 was another freakish caper of nature, fortunately not repeated, to the same extent, in this locality; but leaving us no assurance that it may not again occur. The appalling drouth of 1820 that wilted and withered all vegetation and lowered the Mississippi so that at Alton, a man on horseback forded it; and the fearful overflows of 1844 which enabled a large steamboat to cross the American Bottom, starting from Main street in St. Louis, to the Illinois bluffs, are marked instances of the instability of our whimsical climate.

The most wonderful of all the sportive eccentricities of nature seen here—and not since repeated, but often described—was the “falling stars” in 1833. A short time after midnight on the morning of Nov. 13th of that year the display commenced. Myriads of meteors, igniting on coming in contact with the atmosphere, fell like a fiery snow storm, lighting the night with a weird brilliancy and continued until extinguished by the stronger light of the risen sun. A memorable meteorological freak was the “Cold Tuesday,” Dec. 20, 1836. A warm rain had fallen all day until about 2 o’clock in the afternoon, when a black cloud was seen in the northwest swiftly approaching,

propelled by a piercing cold wind; within an hour the temperature fell 78 degrees—to 18 below zero—at once freezing solid the mud and water, and forming ice on the Illinois river thick enough to catch and hold the canoes of fishermen before they could reach the shore. But, perhaps, not since the glacial epoch, has the great ice sheet or sleet, of November, 1881, been paralleled in this State. The entire surface of the earth was literally encased in ice from one to three inches in thickness. Trees and shrubbery were broken and crushed by its weight; ice-coated twigs were cut weighing 20 pounds, that, denuded of the ice, weighed barely one pound.

One of the worst weather freaks of recent times—still remembered by many—was the “Big Frost” of 1863. July had been unusually warm, but as August advanced, the nights became quite cool, until on Sunday morning, the 23rd, the thermometer here registered but 27 degrees above zero, and frost covered the ground like snow. Its destruction of garden and field products was general and well nigh complete. Late corn was ruined or fit only for cow feed; sweet potatoes and melons were killed and Irish potatoes badly damaged, and, in some localities, peaches and apples almost mature were frozen on the trees.

The early settlers of southern Illinois raised sufficient tobacco and cotton for their domestic consumption, and castor beans enough for export. Those crops—very sensitive to the action of frost—have been entirely abandoned in this State since the “Big Frost” of 1863. But that event, the “Cold Tuesday,” the “Great Sleet” and occasional winters of unusual severity, are only exceptional atmospheric freaks, of no value as proof that the climate has undergone any permanent change of average mean temperature since the first European settlement of this country.

## GOV. R. J. OGLESBY'S PENSION.

The following is a copy of Gov. Oglesby's application for a pension for his services in the Mexican War, taken from the records of the Pension Department at Washington:

"I am the identical Richard Oglesby, who served the full period of one year in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico. I enlisted under the name of Richard J. Oglesby on or about the 13th day of June, 1846. My recollection is that I volunteered sometime in May, 1846, as a private in Co. C, Capt. J. C. Pugh, Fourth Regiment, Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. E. D. Baker and was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant in May or June, 1847. During said service, I accompanied my command in Mexico and participated in the following engagements: The siege of Vera Cruz in the spring of 1847, and the battle of Cerro Gordo on the 18th day of April, 1847. In the last battle, I was in command of Co. C, and out of forty-one men and officers engaged, nine were wounded and one killed. I have always felt that that battle ought to have earned for me a pension from that day up to the present time. It was on that day the brave Genl. Shields was almost fatally wounded at the head of Col. Baker's regiment, at the head of which regiment was Co. C; and at the head of which company was your humble servant, commanding. Shields was commanding a brigade, Baker a regiment, and Oglesby a company. This affidavit is therefore now made for the purpose of obtaining a pension under the law of Congress upon that subject passed, as I am informed, about the close of the last session. If any defect shall be found in the form of this application, I respectfully request that you will waive the same and issue the necessary certificate upon the merits of the case. I was born July 25th, A. D. 1824, and I was, therefore, 63 years old July 25, 1887.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY."



## THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

This anecdote, found in an old newspaper of 1882, may be now considered quite apropos, according to the representations of some of the numerous candidates at present canvassing the State:

"Col. William R. Morrison and the Hon. John Sherman were discussing the relative merits of their respective State legislatures the other day, when the Ohio Senator said: 'I never knew a citizen of my State who was ashamed of being a member of its general assembly, and that is more than I can say for Illinois.' When Col. Morrison asked for proof of that assertion the Buckeye statesman continued: 'Away back in the '50s there lived in Hamilton county, Ohio, a disreputable cuss named Johnston. He finally moved out to Illinois, and the community breathed easier for his absence. A few years ago one of Johnston's former neighbors met him at Springfield. After some conversation, Johnston said: 'I suppose I left a pretty hard reputation behind me in Ohio?'

'I am sorry to say you did,' was the unfeeling reply.

'I hope you'll tell them I've reformed,' continued Johnston, and that I am now a member of the Illinois legislature.'

The friend promised to do so, and started away, when Johnston called him back, remarking: You say they still regard me as a pretty tough citizen back there?'

Again his friend answered in the affirmative. 'Well,' said Johnston, sinking his voice to a whisper, 'I guess you better tell them everything you know about me except that I am a member of this legislature. I would rather you wouldn't mention that'."

MR. AND MRS. W. A. TANKERSLEY OF WHITE HALL, ILL.,  
CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

A very notable affair was held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ross, near White Hall, Ill., Monday, Feb. 19, 1912, to do honor to Mrs. Ross' parents, Mr. and

Mrs. William A. Tankersley, who have traveled along the journey of life fifty years together.

William A. Tankersley and Margaret E. Coultas were married Feb. 19, 1862, at the country home of the bride's uncle near Winchester by a Baptist minister, Rev. Elijah Cox. At that ceremony were present Mr. and Mrs. James Rough of Winchester. They were also present at the anniversary dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Tankersley have eleven living children, fourteen grandchildren and three great grand-children. They, together with the brothers and sisters of the aged couple, were present, with the exception of two sisters in Missouri, who were unable to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ross served a fine turkey dinner, which was much appreciated by the assembled guests, all doing full justice to the national bird. The house was decorated in gold throughout, with yellow chrysanthemums. The favors were bell shaped cards lettered in gold with the dates 1862-1912 and the announcement. The children presented the aged parents with two handsome rockers with a gold plate inlaid bearing the dates 1862-1912. Mr. and Mrs. Tankersley are in good health and still engage in their regular farm work. Mr. Tankersley brings his milk to the condenser every morning. He is 73 years of age and his wife is 71.

They moved to the farm they now occupy in 1864. Having made a small payment on the 114 acres at that time, he has since paid for that and added 46 acres more, which he has paid for, and has money on interest. By careful management, honesty and industry he has laid by a goodly fruitage and reared a family of sterling men and women.

Mrs. Tankersley was a beautiful young woman and had the honor of sitting, in company with thirty-two young ladies, each representing a state in the union, at the same table with Abraham Lincoln in the old Madison house in Jacksonville. Next day the party drove to Winchester on a large wagon prepared for the occasion, passing Lincoln

on the way, he having ordered his driver to turn aside in order that they might pass. Mrs. Tankersley's reminiscences of the occasion are very interesting.

#### THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Wm. R. Sandham of Wyoming, Illinois, is writing for the newspaper of his home town a series of articles on the Governors of Illinois. He has already written valuable articles on Gov. Thos. Ford, Gov. Joel A. Matteson and one on Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois.

#### FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The newly organized Bureau County Historical Society held its first annual meeting at Princeton on January 6th, 1912. This day being the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Owen Lovejoy, a program in honor of Mr. Lovejoy was given. Addresses on his life and work were given and music appropriate to the occasion was rendered.

The program in full is as follows:

Organ Prelude.....	Miss Grace Farwell
Opening Address (Pres. Bureau Co. Historical Society),	Mr. E. B. Cushing
Song—"Illinois".....	Miss Clara Wadell
The Man and the Citizen, Mrs. Sophia Lovejoy Dickenson	
The Pastor.....	Mrs. Ella W. Harrison
Hymn—"The Spirit of the Pilgrims".....	Quartette
The Underground Railroad in Illinois.....	
.....	Mr. William A. Meese
Hymn—"The Slave Mother".....	Quartette
A Letter from President Lincoln..	Mrs. Sue Bryant Ferris
The Statesman.....	Hon. H. S. Magill
America.....	Quartette

#### GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Galesburg Public Schools. Their history and work 1861-1911, by William Lucas Steele.

The above is the title of a most valuable and interesting history of the Galesburg schools and by the author presented to the Library. If the history of the schools of each city and county were written in this way, it would furnish a history of the schools of Illinois which would be readable, reliable and of the greatest value.

STARVED ROCK, A CHAPTER OF COLONIAL HISTORY. BY  
EATON G. OSMAN.

This book presented to the Library by the Author, is of special interest as it treats on an interesting epoch in Illinois history, and its author is an Illinois writer and a member of the Historical Society.

WITH A ROD OF IRON. BY WILLIAM E. SAVAGE.

This is also the work of an Illinois author and by him presented to the Library.

#### PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Library has received a generous gift from Mr. John S. Brewer of Chicago, of a fine set of the Photographic History of the Civil War. This work is issued in ten volumes and it is published by the Review of Reviews Company of New York City.

Francis Trevelyan Miller is editor in chief of the work.

The trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to express their appreciation for these gifts and to thank the donors.